

DA TAX ALERT - INDIRECT TAX

An e-Tax alert from **Darda Advisors LLP**

INDIRECT TAX ALERT – February 2021

Issue: 09



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GST Compliance Calendar - February 2021

Return	Person responsible	Period	Due date	Notification
GSTR 1	Normal Taxpayer (Monthly) [> 1.5 Cr. Turnover (TO)]	Jan 2021	11 Feb 2021	
GSTR 3B	Normal Taxpayer [> 5 Cr. Turnover (TO)]	Jan 2021	20 Feb 2021	
	Normal Taxpayers (< 5 Cr. TO)	Jan 2021	22/24 Feb 2021	
GSTR 5	Non-Resident Taxable Person	Jan 2021	20 Feb 2021	-
GSTR 5A	OIDAR Service Provider	Jan 2021	20 Feb 2021	-
GSTR-6	Input Service Distributor	Jan 2021	13 Feb 2021	-
GSTR-7	TDS Deductor	Jan 2021	10 Feb 2021	-
GSTR-8	TCS Deductor	Jan 2021	10 Feb 2021	-
GSTR 9	Normal Taxpayers	FY 19-20	28 Feb 2021	95/2020-CT
GSTR 9C	Normal Taxpayers	FY 19-20	28 Feb 2021	95/2020-CT



GST



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Trade Circular No. 01T of 2021 dated 12 January 2021

Goods and Service Tax

Key recommendation on GST and other indirect taxes by 15th Finance Commission

The Fifteenth Finance Commission report (Finance Commission in COVID times, Report for 2021-2026) tabled in the parliament during the Budget speech on 1 February 2021 by Honorable Finance Minister. Under the report, following are the key aspects on GST and other indirect taxes:

- Correcting the **inverted duty structure** in GST: In a GST regime, with multiple rates, the balance of the rate structure of intermediates and final goods and services has important implications. In many cases, this rate structure is inverted, leading to large refunds and less-than expected net tax collections being available to the general government. In
- Addressing defects in the **IT system** for GST - The unit level information from GSTN should help in expanding the breadth of direct taxes. Tax authorities need to overcome technical impediments and operationalise the tax information system efficiently.
- **Compliance:** The complexity of return mechanism and the technical glitches resulted in roll back of invoice-matching, rendering the system prone to ITC frauds. Thus, on the whole, the envisaged GST tax compliance system is non-functional.
- Facilitating complete **invoice matching** - Correcting the inverted duty structure and problems related to invoice matching in the next two years should progressively help India's GST to re-establish its revenue neutrality.
- **Simplify its structure and rationalise its exemptions**, without burdening the poor,
- **Restoring the RNR (Revenue Neutral Rate)** will mean: (a) merging the rates of 12 per cent and 18 per cent; (b) operating with a three-rate structure of a merit rate, standard rate and demerit rate of around 28 per cent to 30 per cent; and, (c) minimising exemptions. **GST to GDP ratio** potential is of 7.1%
- **Since GST revenues are not equalised, they are bound to lead to differences in the revenue-raising capacity among States.** This is in contrast with the Australian example, where all GST revenues are allocated among states according to a combined revenue and expenditure equalisation approach. Instead, in India, State GST revenues are allocated based on the principle of destination or consumption.
- While the full impact of GST is yet to unfold, the first three years suggest an overall disturbing trend and a differentiated impact among States. Shortfall in protected revenue varied widely across years in many States. Such **structural issues** may be required to be identified and readjustment may be done to minimise the fiscal and economic impact of GST.
- Research has indicated that **operational issues** like weaknesses in its IT system, non-compliance in filing tax returns, inability to match invoices to the desired levels and issues in settlement of input tax credit dampen the efficiency of GST. Policy issues like inverted duty structure and successive reduction in tax rates and the consequent compromise of the revenue neutrality of GST rates have also affected the revenue performance.
- **Non-GST taxes** of the general States should show significant improvement in rate structure, compliance and collections because these taxes have shown lower buoyancy than the taxes subsumed under GST.
- **With the help of information from GST returns**, the increasing number of formal transactions and the trail of bank transactions, the direct tax administration should track individual proprietorships and partnerships more effectively

Goods and Service Tax

- Research shows that revenue may increase with trade liberalisation accompanied by a simpler rate structure with an improvement in **customs procedures** and reduction in non-tariff barriers.

https://fincomindia.nic.in/WriteReadData/html_en_files/15thFcReportIndex.html

Substantive right should not be denied due to an inadvertent human error and oversight on the part of the taxpayer – TRAN-1

The company has filed TRAN-1 form within the time prescribed and are holding documents evidencing payment of tax by it on such inputs / input services

received under the erstwhile tax regime. The error has occurred because of the introduction of new and vastly different tax regime of which the company had no prior experience whatsoever, and thus it was new to the filing of Form GST TRAN-1 as well as due to the aforesaid bonafide human error, inadvertently, the company failed to take into account certain invoices. Despite representations given by the company, the authority did not take action which led to writ petition before the Honorable High Court which observed and held that:

In numerous cases, a view has been taken that the authority ought to have provided in the system, a facility for rectification of bonafide errors

Though the system provided for revision of the return, it was impractical and meaningless, inasmuch as the deadline for making revision coincided with the last date for filing the original return i.e. 27th December, 2017

The Court is satisfied that the difficulty faced by the company was a genuine one i.e. due to an inadvertent human error and oversight on the part of the company, its substantive right should not be denied.

The company should therefore not be precluded from having its claim examined by the authorities in accordance with law

DA Comments: Though the CGST Act has been retrospectively amended on transitional provisions, the writ petitions are still considered by the Honorable High Courts for relief on further carry forward of ITC from erstwhile tax regime.

National Internet Exchange Of India vs UOI and others [2021-TIOL-233-HC-DEL-GST]

Goods and Service Tax

Electricity charges collected from lessee not liable to GST

The company has entered into a lease agreement with the President of India acting through the Commissioner of Central Excise, Audit-I, Ahmedabad (hereinafter called the "lessee") to provide along with the building for a rent the interior infrastructure like partitions, cabins, work stations, electrical air conditioners, safety systems, tables, chairs etc. at agreed monthly rent. On electricity charges, GST is charged and recovered as a part of total consideration for renting of immovable property and is also paying GST to respective governments. However, the lessee has stopped paying GST on electricity charges post introduction of GST.

1. When landlord charges electricity or incidental charges in additional to rent as per Lease Agreement for immovable property rented to the tenant, is landlord liable to pay and recover GST from tenant on electricity or incidental charges charged by it?
2. Can electricity charges paid by landlord to Torrent Power Ltd. (the supplier of electricity) for electricity connection in the name of landlord and recovered based on sub meters from different tenants be considered as amount recovered as pure agent of the tenant when the legal liability to pay electricity bill to Torrent Power Ltd. is that of landlord?

The AAR held based on lease agreement and provisions of GST that:

- The lessor has cast an onus on the lessee to pay the charges in respect of the electric power used by them directly to the electricity company. Further, the relevant two clauses of the lease agreement clearly mean that both are independent of each other and the applicant has agreed upon to charge the fixed amount as per clause 3 towards the supply of services, whereas, the applicant has cast an onus on the lessee to pay the actual electric power charges in respect of the power used by the lessee.
- In view of such an agreement, it cannot be said that the electricity charges would be covered by Section 15(2)(c) of the CGST Act for the sole reason that the rate for renting of premises has been fixed at an amount and the electricity charges are to be borne by the lessee as per the actual usage of electric power by them in terms of the agreement. Accordingly, the said amount would not be includible in the value of supply.
- It is reiterated here that the decision would apply to this specific agreement in as much as the clauses of the agreement are specific to the effect that the lessee would bear the electricity expenses at actuals and the value of renting of the immovable property is a fixed amount specified at clause 3 which becomes the value of supply in terms of the statutory provisions.
- Since this arrangement has been on-going since such a long time, it can be clearly said that there is a mutual understanding between both the parties and such mutual understanding is also an called an 'agreement' in terms of the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1852. Thus, the conditions of Rule 33 of the CGST Rules also stand satisfied in the instant case and as such it is concluded that the electricity expenses incurred by the applicant on behalf of the lessee have been incurred in the capacity of a pure agent. At this point it is reiterated that the decision would apply only in respect of the agreement under discussion and analogy of this decision would not be applicable to different set of circumstances.

DA Comments: The AAR has considered all the queries based on factual submission for final ruling on exclusion of electricity charges for levying GST.

Goods and Service Tax

M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd [Gujarat AAR - 2021-TIOL-56-AAR-GST]

IGST on Supply taking place beyond Customs frontiers of India

The application by the company is in respect of trading in foreign countries and that trading business is undertaken wherein the transaction involves generation of one invoice by the parent company in Poland to the applicant and generation of another invoice by the applicant on the recipient company which is located in Bangladesh and the goods are directly delivered from Poland to the customer located at Dhaka on CIF basis. In other words, the goods are never brought into India and such goods do not cross the customs frontiers of India but are always directly exported from Poland to Bangladesh. The applicant has asked the following questions seeking Advance Ruling on the same:

- (1) Whether the activity undertaken by the applicant is covered by Entry No.7 in Schedule 3 of the CGST Act, 2017?
- (2) Whether the applicant is liable to pay IGST on out and out transactions taking place beyond the Customs frontiers of India?

The AAR held that:

- The activity undertaken by the applicant is covered under Entry No.7 in Schedule 3 of the CGST Act, 2017 in respect of the transactions undertaken for the period from 01 February 2019 onwards.
- Applicable IGST is payable on goods sold to customer located outside India, where goods are shipped directly from the vendor's premises (located outside India) to the customer's premises (located outside India) for such transactions effected upto 31 January 2019. However, no IGST is payable on such transactions effected from 01 February 2019 onwards, for the reasons discussed hereinabove.

DA Comments: The AAR has in principle held that the same is an interstate transaction and liable to GST except exempted or exported or done post 1 February 2019 post insertion of entry 7 in schedule III. When the transaction per se is outside the purview of GST law, the question of taxability whether prospectively or retrospectively cannot arise.

SPX Flow Technology (India) Pvt. Ltd. (GST AAR Gujarat) [Advance Ruling No. GUJ/GAAR/R/102/2020]

Forfeiture of advance pertaining to sale of land liable to GST

The company proposes to sell factory land and on acceptance to the sale agreement by the customer, given advance money and due to some reasons did not able to complete the transaction upon which the company forfeits advance amount. The AR is sought whether the amount forfeited by the company will attract GST when the sale of land is not treated as supply as per Schedule III of CGST Act.

Goods and Service Tax

The AAR held that the purpose of payment of amount is an act of tolerance in the sense that when there is breach of the contract, the company is put to certain hardships, which he tolerates in return of the payment received as advance being forfeited. Therefore, this transaction of the company agreeing to the obligation of refrain or tolerate or to do an act (exiting from the contract) on the part of its customer, for payment of a sum, will be covered under Clause 5(e) to Schedule II to CGST Act 2017, as a declared service and liable to GST.

DA Comments – The AAR has given the ruling based on consideration aspect and did not consider that the transaction itself is outside the purview of GST.

M/s. Fastrack Deal Comm Pvt. Ltd., [Gujarat AAR - 2021-TIOL-30-AAR-GST]

ITC to be reversed on destruction of finished goods

The Company is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of dyes and dye intermediates and a fire broke in the facility and it is estimated that raw material, intermediate/ finished goods were destroyed. The Company captively consumes dye intermediates as the company is engaged in the manufacturing of dyes. The Company raised the query before AAR that Whether the Company is required to reverse input tax credit on inputs consumed in dye intermediates (which is also a finished goods), where such goods have been destroyed in fire.

The AAR held that once the goods (inputs) are utilized in the manufacture of finished/intermediate goods (which can be further used for manufacture of finished goods), inputs have been said to be consumed and have lost its identity and have been used in course or furtherance of business. Once the finished/intermediate goods are manufactured and subsequently get destroyed, then by no stretch of imagination it can be held that the inputs got destroyed, as what is destroyed is finished/intermediate goods and not the inputs. Accordingly, AAR held that the ITC taken on the inputs used in the manufacture or production of goods i.e. intermediate dye and the Input Tax Credit taken on input services used in or in relation to the manufacture or production of said goods shall be reversed.

DA Comments: The scope of inputs expanded by including intermediates and could lead to further appeal to AAAR by the applicant.

M/s Jay Chemical Industries Ltd [Gujarat AAR - 2021-TIOL-07-AAR-GST]

Demo vehicle not eligible for ITC

The applicant is authorised dealer of KIA cars for sales and services of vehicles and purchase demo vehicles from the OEM and every demo model of the car is used for demonstration for a limited period and is usually replaced every two years or 40000 kms or up to continuation of model, whichever is earlier; that the vehicles used for demo purpose are sold in subsequent year(s) at WDV and they would comply with the provisions of

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section 18(6) of the CGST Act at the time of sale of demo vehicle and they will not claim depreciation on tax component of the capitalised demo vehicles. The query raised before AAR whether the ITC is allowed on purchase of demo vehicles.

The AAR held that section 17(5)(a) of CGST Act indicates that ITC shall be available in respect of motor vehicles which are further supplied as such or which are used for transportation of passengers or which are used for imparting training for driving of such vehicles. Subsequent sale of demo vehicle after one or two years cannot be said to be further supply inasmuch as sale of demo vehicle in subsequent year on which depreciation has been charged is to be treated as a sale of used second-hand vehicle and not sale of a new vehicle. Therefore, although the demo vehicles are for furtherance of business of the applicant, even then they are not eligible for ITC in view of provisions of section 17(5)(a) of the Act. Furthermore, eligibility for ITC on demo vehicles cannot be decided on the basis of their capitalisation or payment of GST at the time of their sale in the subsequent year(s) since what is essential is compliance of the provisions of section 17(5)(a) of the CGST Act.

DA Comments: The AAR did not appreciate the fact that the depreciation on tax component is not claimed and further sale whether on reduced sale price cannot change the nature of transaction and its eligibility for ITC.

M/s Khatwani Sales and Services LLP [MP AAR - 2021-TIOL-49-AAR-GST]

Recovery from employee at subsidized rate liable to GST

The food is being offered to employees at subsidized rate whereby the employee's share of the cost is being deducted from their salary i.e. only employee share as actual expenditure incurred in connection with the food supply, without making any profit. The query raised before AAR is whether GST is applicable on the amount recovered from employee on account of third-party canteen services which is obligatory under Section 46 of the Factories Act, provided by company.

The AAR held that the company recovers the cost of food from its employees, there is 'consideration', as defined in Section 2(31) of the CGST Act. In view of the above, the recovery of amount from employee on account of third-party canteen services provided by the Company, which is obligatory under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948 would come under the definition of 'outward supply' as defined in Section 2(83) of the CGST Act and therefore, taxable as a supply under GST.

DA Comments: Multiple rulings on recovery from employees has been issued and upholding that the same is liable to GST. The taxpayers need to ascertain all such recoveries to ascertain taxability and further to avoid having interest and penal implications.

M/s Amneal Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd [Gujarat AAR - 2021-TIOL-28-AAR-GST]

Goods and Service Tax

Notice pay recovery liable to GST

The Company under its appointment letter to employees mentioned that, either parties shall serve a three months mandatory notice to terminate this contract. In case, if any employee does not serve the notice period after tendering the resignation, then as per contract (Appointment Letter) condition, company is entitled to recover the notice pay from the agreed portion of salary to compensate the loss to company.

The Company raised the query before AAR whether the applicant is liable to pay GST on recovery of notice pay from the employees who are leaving the company without completing the notice period as specified in the appointment letter issued as per the contract entered between employer and the employee.

The AAR held that the condition to pay an amount as notice pay in lieu of notice period, for the employer to agree to let go an employee, normally forms part of the terms and conditions of employment and accordingly the transaction of the employer agreeing to the obligation of tolerating an act (quitting without any advance notice) on the part of the employee, for payment of a sum (notice pay), will be covered under Clause 5(e) to Schedule II to CGST Act 2017, as a declared service and liable to GST.

DA Comments: The provision under erstwhile Service tax law and GST on the said declared services are similar and there are number of judgments which held that notice pay recovery does not fall under the said declared services.

M/s Amneal Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd [Gujarat AAR - 2021-TIOL-27-AAR-GST]

PH Notice issued on the wrong address is against principles of natural justice

The impugned order reflects that the assessee was absent despite service of notice of hearing. The assessee has demonstrated that the assessee was noticed on wrong address and the attention is also drawn to the correct address as reflected in the registration certificate. Accordingly, the Honorable High Court held that the issuance of PH notice on the wrong address is against principles of natural justice and thus the writ petition is allowed and the impugned order is quashed and set aside and the matter is remitted back fresh hearing and the assessee is permitted to file objections to the show cause notice.

DA Comments: The above principle can prevail only when notices are issued in hard copy. Now being online issuance of communication is made mandatory under GST law, such issues may not arise till the authority still issue hard copy of communication.

M/s Steel Track vs STO and others [2021-TIOL-104-HC-KERALA-GST]

Goods and Service Tax

Mis-classification of goods cannot be the basis for a detention of goods

Multiple writ petitions raise a common challenge to the legality of orders of detention passed by the respondents under section 129 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 ('CGST Act) and accordingly common order is passed. The Honorable High Court observed and held that:

- It is rather surprising that although the statute provides for a detention of goods and conveyance while in transit, the procedure to be followed by the proper officer concerned is not spelt out in any Rule framed under the parent Act. The central government has, however, chosen to prescribe the procedure for interception of conveyances for inspection of goods in movement, detention, release and confiscation of goods and conveyances through various Circulars issued.
- The only aspect that probably requires clarification, in the light of the spate of cases that have been filed before this court of late, is as regards the scope and ambit of the orders passed by the proper officer in Form GST MOV-6 and Form GST MOV-9 respectively.
- Since the statutory provisions and the circulars envisage the service of a notice in Form GST MOV-7, simultaneous with the issuance of a detention order in Form GST MOV-6, the 'non-finality' of the latter order is statutorily recognised and, hence, it will not be open to the person concerned to prefer any statutory appeal or writ petition against the said order in Form GST MOV-6.
- Mere suspicion of mis-classification of goods cannot be the basis for a detention under Section 129 of the Act. It has to be borne in mind that Section 129 forms part of the machinery provisions under the Act to check evasion of tax and a detention can be justified only if there is a contravention of the provisions of the Act in relation to transportation of goods or their storage while in transit.
- No doubt, it may be open to an inspecting authority to detain goods if there is a patent mis-description of the goods in the transportation documents, to such an extent that it can only be seen as referring to an entirely different commodity. Such instances, however, must necessarily be confined to glaring mis-descriptions such as 'Apples' being described as 'Oranges' or 'Coconuts' being described as 'Betel Nuts', where the two goods can never be perceived as the same by ordinary persons endowed with reasonable skills of cognition and comprehension.
- The assessee is relegated to his alternate remedy of preferring appeals against the said adjudication orders before the appellate authority under the Act.

DA Comments: There is need to have exhaustive list of aspects where goods can or cannot be detained to avoid multiple litigations. Further, in Union Budget 2021, section 129 of CGST Act has been revamped to have stricter regulations and penal implications.

M/s Podaran Foods India Pvt Ltd and others vs State of Kerala and others [2021-TIOL-115-HC-KERALA-GST]

Goods and Service Tax

Trade Circular No. 01T of 2021 dated 12 January 2021

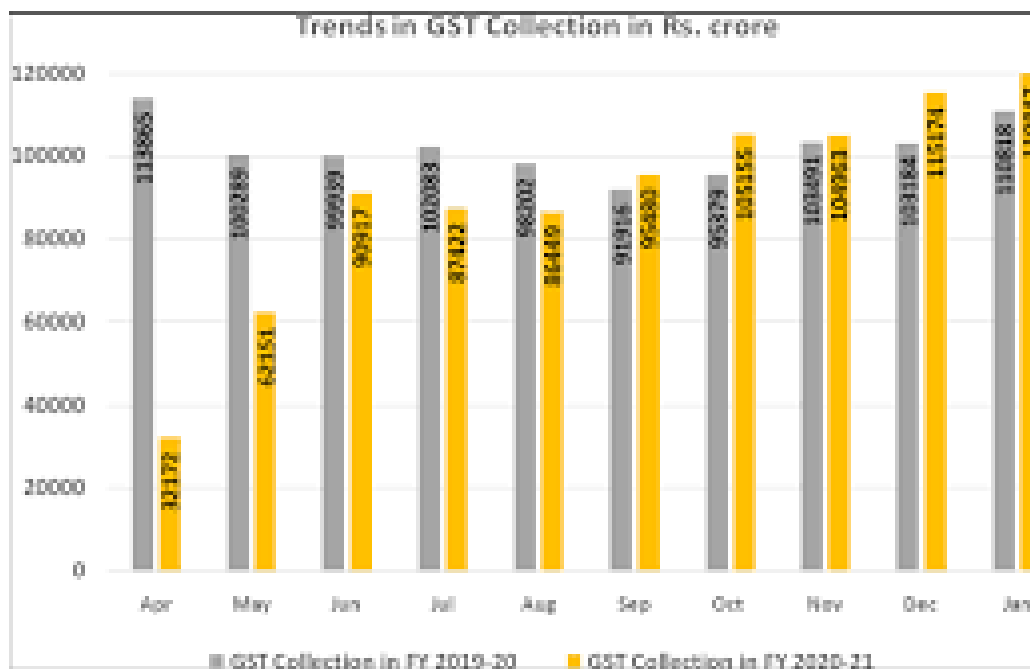
Whenever CBIC issues any circular, Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Department (MGSTD), on its examination, would issue a separate circular regarding its applicability for the implementation of the Maharashtra Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (MGST Act). Earlier it was decided to adopt the GST circulars issued by the CBIC in order to ensure uniformity in implementation of MGST Act unless a separate circular on the same subject is issued by MGSTD.

Trade Circular No. 01T of 2021 dated 12 January 2021

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GST Revenue Collection in January 2021-Rs.1.19 lakh Cr.



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Customs and Others

Mere plea of 'inadvertence' may not absolve and grant immunity from penalty

The company had originally declared the goods in 'tissue paper in roll form' and claimed 7.2% of drawback. Subsequently, it had rectified the drawback to which is for 'tissue in sheet form' for 1% drawback. The Company contented that they had no intention to miscalculate or mis-classify the goods and the wrong quoting of the DBK code was only by inadvertence, which was subsequently rectified when it was brought to their notice and therefore, the penalty should not have been levied. The Honorable High Court held that:

- Section 114 of the Customs Act provides for imposition of penalty on any person who attempts to export goods improperly, which would be liable for confiscation under Section 113 of the Act
- When the company had admitted of having wrongly quoted the DBK code for the goods and thereafter rectified it itself would amount to misclassification and thereby attempted to export the goods improperly.
- Since the Original Authority was of the opinion that the petitioner attempted to export the goods through misclassification, this Court is of the view that the Authority was justified in levying the penalty.
- It was not the finding of the Appellate Authority that the petitioner had not attempted to export the goods improperly - Hence, a mere setting aside of the confiscation order and the option of redemption, will not entitle the petitioner to escape his liability from penalty. Hence there is no merit in the present petition: HC.

DA Comments: The judgment did not consider plea to waive penalty on inadvertence error and leave it on discretion of the officer.

M/s R S Graphics vs revisional authority [2021-TIOL-79-HC-MAD-CUS]

Single Window – Online Query Module and other functionalities for PGA working in ICES

Based on earlier advisors no. 01/2021 dated 5 January 2021, specifically for PGAs (Partner Government Agencies) working in the SWNOC role of ICES, following additional provisions have been enabled to further streamline and digitize the NOC issuance process in System:

- Query module - An option has now been given to PGAs working in ICES to raise query to the importer/Custom Broker(CB) electronically.
- Identification of Bills of Entry filed by AEO

Public Notice No.04/2021-Jnch (File No. S/22-Gen-20/2020-21/Am (I)/Jnch) Dated: 06 January 2021

Customs and Others

Customs Advance Ruling Regulations issued

In continuation to appointment of Authority for Advance Ruling at Delhi and Mumbai specifically for Customs in the month of December 2020, CBIC have issued new regulations as Customs Authority for Advance Rulings Regulations, 2021 (CAAR) and further rescinded earlier regulations. Key aspects are:

- Power of authority and power and functions of secretary is defined
- Form and manner of application before Authority for Advance Ruling
- Procedure for filing applications
- Procedure on receipt of application
- Appeal against advance ruling
- Form and manner of appeal to Appellate Authority
- Mode of service of notices, etc.
- Withdrawal of application
- Modification of order or advance ruling
- Proceedings of Authority and other aspects

S. No.	Customs Authority for Advance Rulings.	Jurisdiction to hear applications for Advance Rulings (State-wise and Union territory-wise).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Customs Authority for Advance Rulings, Delhi.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, Odisha, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Ladakh.
2.	Customs Authority for Advance Rulings, Mumbai.	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Notification No. 01/2021 – Customs (N.T.) dated 4 January 2021

Notification No. 04/2021 – Customs (N.T.) dated 4 January 2021

Customs and Others

Strict compliance to Limitation while filing Appeals/Petitions before Courts/ Tribunal – Welcome move!!!

Considering various Supreme Courts decisions viewing practice of filing appeals after inordinate delay critically and consequently imposing costs on the petitioners and CBIC instructions issued on 23 December 2020, CBIC further directed all PCC/CC/Principal Director General/Director General of GST, Customs to strictly adhere to the aspect of limitation in filing appeals/ petitions before Courts/ Tribunal. Key aspects are:

- The practice of filing Condonation of Delay Application in a mechanical fashion, without attributing cogent reasons, if any, must be discouraged by the field formations under your jurisdiction.
- The jurisdictional Principal Chief Commissioner / Principal Director General/ Chief Commissioner/ Director General should personally monitor that appeals/petitions are filed on time in the interests of Revenue
- Any appeal/petition dismissed, solely on the grounds of limitation, may be scrupulously examined and corrective steps may be taken, including disciplinary action, wherever merited.
- Important petitions/appeals filed before Hon'ble High Courts, which would have all-India ramifications and would require policy inputs from the Board should be immediately brought to the notice of policy section concerned of the Board along with Commissioner (Legal). The same should also be mentioned separately in the monthly report being submitted to the Board.

Circular No. 1077/01/2021-CX (F.No.275/65/2013-CX.8A (Pt.)) dated 19 January 2021

e-PRC System with effect from 25 January 2021

As a part of IT Revamp of the organisation, a new module e-PRC (Policy Relaxation Committee) System for seeking policy/procedure relaxation in terms of Para 2.58 of FTP has been introduced and now live on www.dgft.gov.in with effect from 25 January 2021 and all applications seeking policy/procedure relaxation are mandatorily required to be submitted online through the exporter's dashboard and manual submission of application seeking policy/procedure relaxation would no longer be allowed.

Trade Notice No. 38/2020-21 dated 15 January 2021



GST

- GST collections, filings scale new highs in January
- GST: Maharashtra's Confusing Move
- FM announces removal of 400 old exemptions, measures to reduce anomalies in GST
- Budget 2021: Key Changes In GST To Help Small And Medium-Sized Businesses
- Gujarat: Fake GST billing scam of Rs 513 crore unearthed
- Budget 2021 | Will take steps to further smoothen GST structure: Finance Minister
- Incentivise Vehicle Scrapping: Clarify on green cess, offer GST cuts on replacements
- Govt releases weekly installment of Rs 6,000 cr to states to meet GST shortfall
- GST Input Tax Credit: Honest Taxpayers May Be Spared Brunt of New Rule

Customs and others

- Budget 2021: Customs duty hike to make electronics items more expensive
- Budget 2021: Customs duty hike to make ACs, mobile phones, spandex expensive but gold, silver, nylon get cheaper
- Manufacturing under Customs Bonded Warehouse – Opening up new possibilities
- Ajay Bhushan Pandey: 'Lots of conditional reliefs in Customs, have tried to take them into their proper rate'
- DGFT issues trade advisory for Indian exporters to prevent cyber attacks, fraud activities
- CIMS Will Be Effective from April 1: DGFT
- Enhanced trade partnership first step towards UK-India FTA: UK minister

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- Goods and Service Tax (GST) Services
- Other Indirect Tax Services
- SEZ/EOU set up and Compliance
- Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) Assistance
- Company Secretarial Services
- Due Diligence
- Incentives (Central and State) Assistance
- Valuation Services
- Virtual Tax Head Services
- Corporate and International Tax Services
- Certification and Attestation

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Bhilwara	Moti Chambers, 62&63, Sancheti Colony, Pur Road. Bhilwara – 311001, Rajasthan



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